



THE AWFUL REVENGE

Contemplated by Congressman Walker, of Massachusetts, on

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

He is going to deliberately inflict the driest speech ever delivered in Congress on the members, and it will last three hours--Chinese Exclusion in the Senate--Mr. Sherman thinks the House Bill would injure our commercial interests--Washington News.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.--Congressman Walker, of Massachusetts, who sometime ago created quite a stir among the Democratic members of the house by an exceedingly bitter speech which he printed in the Record, but had never believed in the house, and which was made the subject of the special inquiry of the committee on printing, is preparing himself for that committee's report. He is certain that the committee will order the speech to be expunged from the Record and he has devised a complete revenge.

He said to-day that he had carefully prepared a speech, which he felt free to say was the driest and most tiresome which the house of representatives had ever heard in all its history. Its subject, he said, is "The Moral Obligations and Duties of a Patriotic Member of Congress, embellished with many illustrations from Facts of Life." This speech, Mr. Walker, says, will take him about three hours to deliver, but in view of the fact that the committee on printing proposes to knock out of the Record an exceedingly clever and interesting speech which he did not deliver, he proposes to inflict this substitute, every word of which must be heard in the house and be printed in the Record.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The Matter Before the Senate--Mr. Sherman's Strong Position.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.--House bill to prohibit absolutely the coming of Chinese persons into the United States was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Chandler moved to amend it by making the term of exclusion fifteen years instead of ten years.

Mr. Dolph said he disagreed with Mr. Sherman, who had expressed the opinion yesterday that the existing exclusion act would not expire till 1894. He quoted certain provisions of the act of 1884 (amendatory of the act of 1882) and argued that his construction of the law was the correct one and not Mr. Sherman's construction of it.

Mr. Sherman opposed the house bill. When that bill went before the committee on foreign relations it had been fairly considered and it had been deemed best, on the whole (instead of passing that severe law) to postpone action upon it and to provide for the continuance for ten years of the present regulations restricting Chinese immigration.

His own opinion and advice was that the senate should agree to an amendment extending the present legislation for ten years and let the bill as thus amended go to a conference committee where the matter might be fully considered, and if additional legislation should be deemed necessary it could be recommended by the conference committee and brought before the two houses for approval or disapproval.

The house bill, Mr. Sherman added, was against the spirit of American civilization, contrary to all the ideas that had been taught as to the rights belonging to every man, of every race and clime, and unchristian.

A telegram was read by Mr. Fryer from C. P. Huntington, dated San Francisco, April 16, in which he said:

"Since my arrival here I have learned what effect the passage of the Geary bill would have on both Chinese and Americans. Thousands of Chinese in transit across the United States, landing at ports under regulations made by the secretary of the treasury in January, 1883, have paid American transportation companies since the restriction act over \$350,000 for transportation alone. Should that bill become a law this traffic would go to foreign companies via Canada and Panama. Since the passage of the restriction act the custom house records show 32,000 more departures than arrivals at this port. Hundreds of wealthy Chinese merchants representing firms here have gone to China and other countries on business under faith of existing laws, having property interests here valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Geary bill would deprive them from returning and virtually confiscate their property.

"I trust that the good business sense of the American people and love of fair play and justice will find expression in Congress sufficiently strong to defeat this wicked bill."

Mr. Sherman resumed his argument in opposition to the bill. It admitted, he said, Chinese persons who were duly accredited to the United States government, but what, he asked, would Chinese diplomats come to the United States for if all other Chinese people were to be excluded? The passage of such a bill, he said, would be sure to break off all diplomatic relations between the United States and China. What then, he asked, would become of American commerce?

In closing, Mr. Sherman denounced the bill as a violation of the treaty with China, and said that any nation which violated a treaty unduly and without cause would be regarded as acting against the civilization of the world.

After further debate the senate adjourned.

COLORED CITIZENS

Received by President Harrison--A Conference About Southern Outrages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.--The New York delegation of colored men sent to Washington to memorialize the President in regard to the outrages perpetrated upon the negroes of the south, were introduced to President Harrison at ten o'clock by the Hon. John R. Lynch, fourth auditor of the treasury.

Dr. William B. Deery, of New York City, stated the purpose of the delegation to the Presidency and presented the resolutions which were adopted at a recent mass-meeting at Cooper Union.

HOOSIER DEMOCRATS

Compromise Their Differences About Cleveland and Gray.

THEY WILL SUPPORT CLEVELAND

As the Logical Candidate and the "Favorite Son" Will Play Second Fiddle--His Picture Was Turned Toward the Wall--It Was Done by the Wind but the Cleveland Men Cheered--The Same Festive Wind Toward the Ex-President's Picture Toward the Ladies--The State Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21.--One of the largest Democratic conventions in the history of Indiana conventions was held in this city at Tomlinson's hall at 11:30 this forenoon. Every county in the state was represented by a full delegation, and 3,000 enthusiastic Democrats from throughout the state crowded the galleries and aisles.

Among the Democratic leaders were Senators Turpie and Voorhees, Hon. William English, vice presidential candidate on the Hancock ticket, Congressman Jason Brown, George W. Cooper and W. D. Bynum, a dozen ex-congressmen, and all the state delegates to the national convention.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Taggart, of the state central committee. After the call of delegations by the secretary the various committees were announced and made their report. A permanent organization was perfected and United States Senator Turpie was chosen chairman of the convention. After thanking the convention for the high honor conferred Senator Turpie said:

THE SPEECH OF A DEMAGOGUE.

"The time is earnest. The duties of the day and the hour are grave, serious and important. This convention has convened to name candidates for the different state offices to be filled by election in November next, also as the representatives of the doctrines, principles and policy of the Democratic party, and to take such action as may be most conducive to those interests and to the public welfare. This convention, therefore, among other things means the absolute freedom and equality of elections in the several states. It means the condemnation and overthrow of all force bills and federal returning boards. This convention also means the reduction of the rates of tariff taxation and the adjustment of those rates, so that the public burden shall not rest in the first instance upon the daily necessities of men, but in some degree upon their wealth and their ability to pay and bear them. [Applause.]

"It means that the laborer, the mechanic, shall be entitled to hold and enjoy his earnings, and that no law shall compel him to divide these without return, among the ruthless bandits of the tariff trusts and combinations. [Great applause.]

"This great assemblage to-day has another significance. It designs the craze of public expenditures and the political death and burial of all advocates and supporters of that mammoth extravagance, the billion appropriation bill; and especially it indicates the political obsequies of that very demure and reticent billionaire who resides at present in the executive mansion at Washington, and who signed and approved the bill, and without whose name and signature this enormous draft upon the people's money could never have been paid, made or presented. [Applause.]

PURE BUNCON.

"The billionists, great or small, must perish together. They have forgotten the tax payers; the tax payers will remember them in judgment without mercy [Great applause] and because we favor the return of administration of the government to the line of strict economy and the highest integrity we shall have more of the public funds to expend for necessary objects and purposes. This convention means that the pensions of the soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans in the war for the union, shall be promptly and punctually paid as allowed by law. The army pensions shall be generously provided for, but the tariff pensions, the tariff subsidies and monopolies, shall be rejected, finally and absolutely repealed. [Great applause.]

"The flesh and the blood and embodiment, the complete personification of the errors, falsehoods and fallacies of the Republican party, is now an incumbent of the presidential office. At the opening of the present session last December he sent a message to the people through their representatives in Congress assembled. This message was sent in a period of much depression. Tens of thousands of workmen were waiting for an increase of wages, as promised after the passage of the McKinley law, when other thousands were waiting and are still waiting vainly for work or employment, at any wages, which had also been promised as the result of that measure. There are some verbose and misty predictions, mysterious prophecies about the benefits to be conferred upon this portion of mankind by that very attenuated and shadowy sham miscalled reciprocity. [Applause.]

"Really, to read this message carefully, one would think that the people of the United States had no methods of escape or refuge, or release from the executions and extortions of McKinleyism except in some favor which might be shown them and confer upon them by the special grace of the Brazilian ministry, or some other good hearted diplomatists of the foreign powers. [Laughter.]

"Yes, the President sent such a message to the people last December, and in November ensuing the people will send a message to the President. [Laughter.]

"It will be the same message as was sent to another ruler in another age: 'You have been weighed--weighed in the balance and are found wanting.'" [Cheers.]

THE NOMINATIONS.

Immediately after the speech of Chairman Turpie and the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials the committee on resolutions reported the platform, which was read amid cheers. After the adoption of the

platform Jephtha D. New, of Jennings, and William R. Johnson, of Dearborn were placed in nomination for supreme judge for the second district. Before the roll call was over Judge New had been nominated. Judge Johnson withdrew and New's nomination was made unanimous.

For supreme judge for the third district, Judge C. F. McNutt, of Vigo, and James McCabe, of Warren, were placed before the convention. The contest was very close but near the end of the call McCabe began to forge ahead, and at the close was nominated by a vote of 759 to 573. On motion of McNutt, the defeated candidate, the nomination of McCabe was made unanimous.

For supreme judge of the fifth district, Timothy E. Howard, of St. Joseph, was nominated on the first ballot.

George L. Reinhardt, of Spencer county, was nominated for judge of the appellate court for the first district; Frank E. Gavin, of Decatur county, nominated for judge of the appellate court for the second district, and Theo. P. Davis, of Hamilton county, was nominated for appellate judge of the third district.

For appellate judge of the fourth district--J. Doty, of Delaware, was nominated, and for the fifth district--G. E. Ross, of Cass county, on the third ballot.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

At this juncture an amusing incident of the day occurred: Large sized portraits of Gray, Cleveland and Hendricks had been suspended in a row above the stage during the proceedings. Suddenly the portrait of Gray began to swing, probably impelled by slight draughts of air, and finally turning with the face to the wall, rested in that position. Instantly there was a wild yell of applause from the Cleveland men, who regarded this as an omen of the retirement of Isaac Pussey Gray from the presidential arena. Frantic attempts were made by the Gray men on the stage to restore the picture to its original position, but it persisted repeatedly in swinging back with the face to the wall.

Another draught of air caught Cleveland's portrait, and it, too, began to swing to one side. Immediately there were deafening jeers of delight from the Gray men, but their enthusiasm was short lived. The portrait only swung half way round and when it stopped facing the ladies' gallery, and the fair admirers of the ex-president applauded this unconscious deference to their sex, the Cleveland men caught it up, and the late mishap was made the occasion for another enthusiastic Cleveland demonstration.

The great contest of the day began when the nomination of a candidate for governor was declared in order. John G. Shanklin, of Evansville, Mason J. Niblack, of Vincennes, and Mortimer Nye, of Laporte, were each placed in nomination, with the usual manifestations of enthusiasm, but the wildest demonstration of the day took place when Claude Matthews, of Clinton, was presented as "the farmer candidate."

At the conclusion of the first ballot he was within a few votes of the nomination, the result being, Matthews, 618; Shanklin, 399; Niblack, 173, and Nye 150. Immediately two counties changed their votes, giving him forty-seven votes, and his nomination was assured. On the motion of the friends of Shanklin, Nye and Niblack, the nomination of Mr. Matthews was made unanimous. Amid great enthusiasm Matthews was introduced and in a brief speech thanked the delegates.

Mortimer Nye, of Laporte, was nominated lieutenant governor.

The following candidates were then nominated by acclamation and the convention adjourned:

Secretary of State--Wm. R. Myers.

Auditor of State--John Oscar Henderson.

Treasurer of State--Albert Gall.

Attorney General--Alonzo Green-smith.

Reporter Supreme Court--Sydney Moon.

Superintendent of Public Instruction--Harvey D. Voreis.

State Statistician--Wm. A. Peola.

THE COMPROMISE.

The compromise agreed on at the series of conferences of Democratic bodies of Indiana was carried out to the letter in the state convention to-day. Grover Cleveland is endorsed as the logical candidate of the Democratic party, and in the event that the national convention deems the nomination of Mr. Cleveland inexpedient, the delegation is instructed to use every honorable effort to secure the nomination of Gov. Isaac P. Gray for the presidency.

A Priest's Libel Suit.

ROME, April 21.--The libel suit brought by the priest, Amalfitano, against Cardinal Oreglia, after a week's hearing, ended to-day in the acquittal of the cardinal. Father Amalfitano was ordered to pay the expenses of the trial, which are very heavy. Father Amalfitano accused Cardinal Oreglia of libeling him at the Vatican by declaring that his management of a legacy entrusted to him for the benefit of the church in which he ministered was reckless and dishonest, thereby preventing the plaintiff from obtaining a lucrative benefice, to which otherwise he would have succeeded.

Future Cardinals.

ROME, April 21.--The negotiations for the creation of future cardinals proceeds steadily. The contracting powers of the triple alliance are doing their utmost to secure the appointment of their nominees with a view to the next conclave.

Murder in a Theatre.

NEW YORK, April 21.--August Battenhausen, forty-five years old, who was employed as doorman at Amborg's theatre, in Irving place, was assaulted last night by Arthur Freidheim, thirty-one years old, a Russian musician, in the lobby of the theatre, and died soon afterwards.

Steamship News.

Boston, April 21.--Arrived, Michigan, Liverpool.

London, April 21.--Sighted, City of Berlin.

New York, April 21.--Arrived, Gothia, Hamburg.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, preceded by showers on the lakes; cooler on Lake Erie; southwest winds; fair Saturday.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 55 3 p. m. 67
9 a. m. 60 7 p. m. 69
12 m. 65 Weather--Rain.

MAIER'S TESTIMONY

In the Murder Trial begun Yesterday Afternoon.

THE ONLY WITNESS TO HIS CRIME

Gives her Evidence--Little Katie Yoho Tells How Her Sister was Killed by Her Husband, While the Murderer Listens Apathetically--The Court Room Crowded to the Doors with an Interested Audience.

The second day of the Maier murder trial is over. For ten solid hours yesterday the court room was packed with an eager audience, which listened attentively to the evidence. The prisoner maintained the same passive attitude of the day before. His expression was a perfect blank, and only at one time did he seem to display the slightest interest in the evidence given by the witnesses for the state. This exception occurred while his wife's sister, little Katie Yoho, was giving her testimony. On this little girl Maier kept his eyes fastened, casting them down and resuming his stolid attitude when he observed that others were watching his behavior. Katie was the last witness for the state, with the exception of Charles Morrow, Maier's fellow workman, who testified that Maier did not come to the bake shop the night of the killing. Katie was nervous, whether made so by the unusual position in which she was placed, or by the steady stare with which Maier regarded her. Her testimony was given in a very low tone of voice, and had to be repeated by Stenographer Garvin, so that the court and jury could understand her replies to the questions propounded. In relating the story of the killing on the cross-examination, she never varied from the story she told in answer to the prosecutor's questions. Messrs. Atkinson and Coniff treated the child with the greatest consideration, and when they were informed that she had almost fainted after leaving the room, refrained from recalling her to the witness stand until to-day, when it is supposed she will be more fit to resume giving her evidence.

The chief interest of the day centered in the testimony of the defendant. He was the first witness called by the defense, the attorneys for that side not being thoroughly acquainted with the evidence each of their witnesses was able to give. The defendant apparently did his best to help out the insanity theory, on which his hopes for his neck are based, all his answers tending to show that he did not remember the killing of his wife, the blow on his head, received when a boy, rendering him, at times when he was excited, totally irresponsible for his actions.

THE TESTIMONY BEGUN.

The Story of the Murder told in the Circuit Court yesterday.

Dr. Reed Baird was the first witness called for the state. He said he had been practicing medicine for about ten years. He had known the defendant Maier for about a year. He said:

"I was informed that a woman had been shot and went to the house. I saw Mrs. Maier, who was dead. I noticed two or three bullet holes in the body. She lay on the bed undressed as she would be to retire for the night. The little girl had a bullet wound through the flesh, between the finger and the thumb.

Cross-examined by Mr. Atkinson.

How long have you known the defendant?

Since last December.

Do you know anything about his physical or mental condition?

I have prescribed for him.

State what he suffered from.

I would rather not, unless directed to by the court.

We won't insist on a direct answer. What effect would that disease have on his physical system?

Not a prolonged effect.

You know nothing of the killing of your own knowledge?

No, not of my own knowledge.

Re-direct examination, by Mr. Howard:

State what disease he suffered from, when you prescribed for him.

Dr. Baird refused to state the nature of the prisoner's ailment at that time, until the court directed him to answer.

He then said that the defendant at that time suffered from a venereal disease.

From your knowledge of the defendant, what can you say as to his

MENTAL CONDITION

when last you saw him? was he sane or insane?

As far as my observation went he was sane.

Did you see anything to indicate insanity?

Not to my knowledge.

Re-cross examination by Mr. Atkinson:

Did you make any examination that would lead you to conclude he was sane or insane at that time?

No. There was nothing to attract my attention to his mental condition.

He might have been of unsound mind, and you might not have observed it?

Yes. He might have been, without my noticing it.

Dr. Wilson was called to the stand.

Direct examination by Mr. Howard:

What is your position?

I have been county physician since May, 1870.

Did you know Marie Maier?

No.

Did you examine the body of Marie after death?

I conducted a post mortem examination on the night following the morning she was killed.

Please describe the nature of any wounds you may have noticed.

I found a number of gunshot wounds on the body, two in the right arm, each having a point of exit and of entrance. There was a wound above the right breast, and a sort of plowing or grazing wound along the right arm. There was one of the same nature along the cheek and lip. There was a wound the of skull and a wound in the neck, just below the Adam's apple. The latter wound passed to the left outside and pierced the shoulder. The wound in the head was a penetrating wound and entered

the brain. The wound in the side penetrated the heart and passed through the left lung. The arm wounds were caused by the bullets that entered the body, the arm having been struck first. Altogether there were wounds from four different bullets.

What did the woman die of?

From shock and hemorrhage caused from

THE WOUNDS IN THE HEAD AND CHEST.

Were only the head and chest wounds fatal?

The one in the neck might have been fatal.

On the cross-examination by Mr. Atkinson, in answer to a question, Dr. Wilson said that the two wounds in the arm had powder burns, the skin being crisped, indicating that the pistol which caused the wound was held very close. Two other wounds were inflicted from a greater distance, as the powder grains in the skin indicated the pistol was held further away.

Where was deceased when you saw her?

The body was in bed.

Dr. Wilson was asked if there might not have been more than four bullets which caused the seven wounds he had described. He replied no; the body was in such a position when he found it, and the wounds went in such a direction that it could be inferred that only those from the four bullets could have struck the woman. Several questions were asked the doctor tending to show the position occupied by Maier when he fired the shots. Dr. Wilson explained as best he could.

John Jenkins said he knew the defendant and lived next to him, the back of his house coming to the door of Maier's house.

Mr. Howard--Tell the jury what you know of the shooting.

I was standing on my porch. When the door leading off his landing was open I could see into his bedroom. That morning I had occasion to go out in the yard, and the first thing I noticed on coming out of the house was that Maier's house was open. I

HEARD SHOTS FIRED

and a man ran out and a little girl after him. I roused the neighbors and just then a man came to call Maier to go to work. I told him to call the police.

How many shots were fired?

I think about three.

Was there light in the house?

Yes; in the bedroom. The light went out just as the shots were fired.

Cross-examined by Mr. Atkinson, Jenkins said:

When I first saw the light I was on the porch. As the shots were fired the lights went out.

What time was it?

About ten minutes after 2 o'clock.

Did you have any conversation?

No.

Who was the man who ran down the steps?

I couldn't say.

How many shots did you hear?

Three; if there had been four I think I would have heard them.

What kind of light was in the room?

A middling bright light.

Did the light go out after or before the shots were fired?

About the same time.

Could you see into his bedroom?

No. I could see into his kitchen. I could not see the light directly, but only the reflection.

Did you speak to the little girl who ran out?

No. She ran away screaming.

Did you then do?

I roused my neighbor, William Parrish.

Did you attempt to apprehend the man you saw running?

No.

From what you observed, which direction did the man go?

I can't say; he went out on Woods street.

How close was the little girl to the man who ran out?

When she came out he was about at the foot of the steps.

Did you ever hear

ANYTHING UNUSUAL

about Maier's house at other times?

No, nothing unusual.

Mrs. Disant was called to the stand and questioned by Mr. Howard:

Where did you live with reference to the Maier family?

I lived directly under them.

Do you remember the night of the death of Mrs. Maier?

Yes; I heard two shots, my niece, who slept with me, having awakened me. I heard a foot coming down stairs, and then I heard the little girl coming down.

How long had you lived in the house?

One week.

Have you ever heard any disturbances in Maier's house?

One night I heard a great noise upstairs, as of some one throwing something.

Cross-examined by Mr. Atkinson:

How many shots did you hear on that night?

Two.

What time of night was it?

Twenty minutes after 2. I looked at the clock.

Was there a light in your bed room?

Yes, a bright light.

When did you hear the other disturbance you spoke of?

I can't say exactly. I don't know the date. It was about 11 o'clock at night.

What kind of voices were they. The voices of a man and woman, or two women?

I couldn't distinguish.

Did you hear Maier play on the cornet at any time?

I did.

Did not that playing of the cornet cause the disturbance you speak of?

I don't know.

How often did Maier play upon the cornet?

He played mostly every